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ENERGY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON 1979 OIL IMPORTS

PY250321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 May (AFP)--A high-ranking government official has stated here that Argentina buys crude oil "in quantities of small importance" to relieve a deficit of only 10 percent in its overall consumption. Daniel Brunella, state secretary for energy, said the Argentine energy plan estimates that for the year 2000, 73 percent of energy needs will be supplied from hydroelectric sources and about 15 percent from thermal sources.

According to Brunella, Argentina should import 2.5 million cubic meters of oil this year, which, because it is a purchase of "small importance," will have to be bought a prices higher than those set by the members of the organization of oil-exporting countries.

He mentioned the bidding called for by Argentina in March for the exploitation of three areas on land and two in the sea, saying that concrete offers were received for the offshore areas from Shell, Exxon and Total.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ: COUNTRY DOES NOT FEAR MULTINATIONALS

PY042040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0205 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Houston, Texas, 1 Jun (TELAM-special)--"We are not afraid of the so-called multinationals because it would mean accepting that we have an inferiority complex or that we are not mature enough to have a sufficiently strong country, government and state, able to enforce the laws of the nation," stated Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz when speaking at the Houston Club where he gave a lecture entitled "Argentina: Then, Now and Tomorrow" to an audience of almost 300 members of the men's forum.

The economy minister made this statement in response to a question on whether there is enough security that there will be no rejection of foreign investors, as happened before.

Martinez de Hoz explained that "our economy policy is designed to fulfill Argentina's needs on the basis of past experience. Argentina's policy has been failing consistently for the last 30 years, with a few exceptions." He added: "This is a new policy, which takes into account these very failures. The opening of its economy will further Argentina's development."

BRIEFS

STATE PURCHASES ELECTRIC COMPANY--Buenos Aires, 24 May (NA)--Today the state took over the Italo-Argentine Electricity Company (CIAE), purchased for $92.3 million through an agreement signed last November. Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella placed Rear Adm Raul Adolfo Fitte at the head of the CIAE to administer it, until it is incorporated into the greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services Company (SEGBA). [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1520 GMT 24 May 79 PY]

72 RELEASES REPORTED--Buenos Aires, 24 May (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry reported this afternoon that between 18 and 24 May, the national executive branch had ordered the release of 72 persons, while 8 were allowed to leave the country under the provisions of law 21,650. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2007 GMT 24 May 79 PY]

1978 TRADE SURPLUS--Tentative figures show that Argentina exported goods worth $6.393 million during 1978, while it imported goods totaling $3.830 million. This represents a trade surplus of $2.563 million, a 13-percent increase over the figures for 1977. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 May 79 p 13 PY]

PADILLA SAYS ELECTIONS 'COULD BE DELAYED'

PY042201 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 May 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Sucre, 25 May--The president of the nation stated that if the people do not respond to the government's efforts toward democratization this process could be delayed. During a press conference Gen David Padilla Arancibia stated: "We have the right to delay the elections, but let us wait and see what happens."

The president of the nation evaluated the latest political events and said that certain types of subversion, encouraged by politicians who do not want the elections to take place, have been carried out in the last few weeks. "If this should go on, if the people fail to respond to the government's efforts and if the political parties do not behave the way they should, if they disrupt public order and create anxiety among the people, we will have the right to, maybe, postpone the elections."

PRESENCIA Opposes Postponement

PY042205 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 May 79 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "About the Postponement of the Elections"]

[Text] There is no lack of speculation, and there are even voices of warning regarding the fact that the upcoming elections will be or must be postponed without setting a new date for them.

Several reasons are given in support of this belief, among them two which are most commonly invoked. The first, that the political parties and their leaders are not showing the necessary tolerance and maturity and therefore, with their attitudes, they are creating an atmosphere of fear for the future and they are not guaranteeing the peace which is a condition for progress; too frequently they use tactics which are intimidating, employing insults and provocations. The second, that the voters have not shown sufficient interest, shown by the very low number of voters which have registered. Absenteeism can prevent the upcoming elections from being properly democratic and those who are elected would not be able then to show that they are the true representatives of the people.

At this point it is worth noting that the intolerant and harsh tones of the parties and politicians are not exceptional. Despite everything, there is a lower level of aggressiveness than during other election campaigns, and a general idea has been put across: the sense that respect for the law and morals must be maintained during the campaign. On the other hand, whether because of the punishment to be meted out to citizens who are reluctant to vote, or because we usually leave everything to the last minute, the truth is that during the past few days registration has increased a lot. It is probable that when the legal period expires more than 1.5 million voters will have been registered, not an optimum figure, but sufficient to refute anyone alleging that those who are elected do not represent the population. When all is said and done, an abstention of 20 to 25 percent is usual, even in nations with greater democratic development.

On the other hand, some questions must be asked. For example: What will the length of the period be in which it will be presumed that current difficulties will be overcome? It cannot be a very long one because it is dangerous to continue with de facto governments. Nor can it be very brief because we believe that there will not be sufficient time to correct the customs of the politicians and their parties, or to create great electoral enthusiasm among the population.

Instead, the postponement would lead to many risks. The most certain risk would be that of a loss of internal and international prestige because of the lack of seriousness in calling elections. We have suffered enough from the harm which resulted from last year's frustrated elections. On the other hand, it would have to be known whether, in certain sectors, the new frustrations would not lead to very serious attitudes for the country's future: We have had enough, or too many, confrontations in our history for us to create favorable conditions for new confrontations.

This is why we believe that we must continue, despite everything, on the path of a quick return to constitutionality.

This has always been our belief and we see no reason to modify it. Only in this way will we respond to a desire which is undoubtedly national. Only in this way will we avoid the possibility of a greater problem.

This, of course, without forgetting to emphasize to the political leaders and to all the people the obligation that they have to help the elections to be truly democratic and representative. All of us must help to clear the atmosphere of the lack of confidence which, in some regards, has been created regarding how seriously the holding of the upcoming elections is taken.

LEFTIST GROUP BLAMES BANZER FOR HUANUNI INCIDENT

FY011859 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Jun 79 FY

[Text] The massacre committed by Banzer's fascist gangs, called the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN], is a provocation which seeks to create a situation of confrontations with the aim of preparing a blow to the democratic process and against the imminent Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] triumph. This statement was made by the Trotskyite and Posadist Revolutionary Workers Party [PORT-TP] with reference to the Huanuni events.

The communique delivered to Radio Panamericana by that political party, which is a member of the UDP front, then maintains that when Banzer takes this type of premeditated actions, as he did earlier in Santa Cruz, he wants to lead the country, particularly the bourgeoisie, toward a decision between an allegedly extremist outcome, headed by the UDP, and his own reactionary coup.

Carlos Flores, members of the PORT-TP Central Committee and signer of the document, then makes an appeal on behalf of his party to the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and the UDP to give a joint answer to that provocation by calling a 24-hour national strike with rallies and demonstration marches in repudiation of those events.

In conclusion the armed forces are asked not to permit the existence of paramilitary groups and to grant full guarantees for electoral and political activities.

BRIEFS

AUTO PROGRAM--La Paz, 30 May (AFP)--The French company Renault and the U.S. company Ford have been granted permission within Bolivia's auto program to produce 1,500-cc automobiles and trucks of up to 3 tons. These vehicles will be sold exempt from customs duties within the Andean Pact countries. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 31 May 79 FY]

LIBYAN, ISRAELI AMBASSADORS COMMENT ON PLO OFFICE

PY012052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 1 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 June (AFP)--Bashir Fadil, the Libyan ambassador in this capital, predicted today that no member of the Organization of Petroelum Exporting Countries [OPEC] would suspend their deliveries of crude oil to Brazil in case the OPEC decrees an international boycott for political reasons. "International Zionist propaganda" is responsible for the untrue reports circulating to the effect that Arab countries are "pressuring" the Brazilian Government to authorize the opening of a PLO office, Fadel added.

The request for opening a PLO office was made 2 weeks ago by Iraqi Vice President Taha Ma'ruf during an official visit to Brasilia. The spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty) indicated that the Brazilian Government is still studying the request and added that this office--when it becomes operational, probably within a "medium" span of time--will not have diplomatic status. However, Moshe Er'el, the Israeli ambassador in Brazil, said that he would make every effort "to alert public opinion about the danger entailed in the opening of a PLO office in Brazil."

Arab, Israeli Ambassadors Warned

PY021952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1805 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 2 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Government stated here today that ambassadors from Arab countries and Israel may debate over the opening of a PLO office in Brazil as long as they limit themselves to discussing their own interests. This warning was made by Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who noted that these discussions cannot interfere in matters of "exclusive" interest to the Brazilian Government. Pericas pointed out that the discussions held thus far on the opening of a PLO office in Brazil, requested by Iraqi Vice President Taha Ma'ruf during his visit to Brazil, are not considered to be interference in Brazil's domestic affairs.

ITAMARATY DENIES GRANTING APPROVAL FOR XINHUA OFFICE

PY012100 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 May 79 p 7 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Rejecting a report published by the daily O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has reported that Itamaraty has not agreed to accredit the XINHUA [NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY] in Brazil. A correspondent for XINHUA, Shen Lin, has only held an informal consultation with Itamaraty officials on the manner in which an official request should be made in the future to reinstate the agency. XINHUA had correspondents in Rio de Janeiro up to 1964. The consultation was made when Vice Premier Kang Shien visited Parana 2 weeks ago. Kang Shien was told that the request should be channeled through the Brazilian Embassy in Beijing, to be studied later by the Foreign Ministry in Brasilia and by the appropriate government organizations.

CHILEAN GENERAL ON RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL, ARGENTINA

PY022010 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Jun 79 p 6 PY

[Text] Sao Jose dos Compos (O GLOBO)--Gen Fernando Matthei Aubel, commander of the Chilean Air Force, predicted yesterday that "the other Latin American countries will gravitate around Brazil," and that in his opinion Brazil is a firm candidate to become a high-level industrialized power "with the opportunity to no longer depend on other traditionally powerful nations from other continents."

In the particular case of Chile, we have no common border with Brazil, and thus I understand the great advantage of not having border problems so we can share the same problems and solutions. [sentence as published] We will be able to barter apples and bananas or iron and copper, but I believe the conditions are now ripe for the exchange of processed goods.

General Matthei, who is a member of the military junta which governs Chile, said his visit to EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] was not aimed at checking the Bandeirantes patrol planes purchased last year because he feels the inspection is up to the navy, which will operate them, but admitted that the "Xavante" planes will possibly interest our air force. A decision on purchases will be possible only when we get rid of our obsolete and uneconomical T-37 planes."

Asked about the use of the sea patrol planes in the Beagle Channel, General Matthei said that "Chile, as I believe is also true for Argentina, has a tradition of independence; therefore we have no intention of irritating anyone. The more so because we recognize that the Argentine military power is stronger than ours." He said: "Chile and Argentina are sitting at the negotiating table, but I must say that we have absolute confidence in the wisdom and foresight of Cardinal Samore. Our faith in his performance is unlimited."

Disagreement With Matthei Remarks

PY022012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Jun (AFP)--Brazil does not seek "any type of leadership or hegemony in Latin America," Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated here today. With this statement, the Foreign Ministry indicated that it does not agree with the remarks made by Gen Fernando Matthei Aubel, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and member of the military junta, during his visit to the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER) plant in San Jose dos Campos, a city located near Sao Paulo. General Matthei stated that in the future Brazil will be a center of gravity for Latin American countries because it is a country which isemerging as "a high-level industrial power." Pericas noted that this was a personal opinion of the Chilean officer.

Commenting on General Matthei's remarks, Brazilian diplomatic observers noted that he was not the first to make these remarks as former U.S. President Richard Nixon had already said that: "Wherever Brazil goes, Latin American countries will go." The observers noted that many foreign leaders seek to please Brazil by attributing to it a role of leadership both in Latin America and among Third World countries, just as FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently did.

BELO HORIZONTE METAL WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

PY011930 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 May 79 p 9 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte (O GLOBO)--The Mannesmann metal workers who have been on strike for 8 days decided at an assembly held yesterday afternoon to continue the movement until the company meets their demands, despite the regional labor court's decision to declare the strike illegal and urging the workers to return immediately to their jobs. During the assembly Joao Soares Silveira, president of the Belo Horizonte metal workers union, said he had asked the regional labor court delegate Onesio Viana de Souza to ask Labor Minister Murilo Macedo to come to Belo Horizonte to mediate the impasse as he did with the Sao Paulo ABC metal workers union.

Mannesmann Strike Ends

PY021904 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Jun 79 p 15 PY

Excerpt] Belo Horizonte--After an 8-day strike, 10,000 metalworkers of Mannesmann, Inc decided yesterday to accept their employer's wage increase proposal and returned to work at 2200. The decision was made at the second assembly held yesterday with the attendance of thousands of workers. At the assembly held in the morning, which was attended by approximately 1,000 workers, cases of arbitrariness were reported. Soldiers armed with rifles had invaded the houses of workers of the high furnace and steel mill sectors early in the morning and threatened them to return to work.

ABC METALWORKERS' LEADERS FAVOR CREATION OF WORKERS' PARTY

PY050025 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Jun 79 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Although he believes that he should not give political advice to his colleagues, Luiz Inacio da Silva, (Lula) president of the Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema metalworkers' union, said yesterday that there will be no advantage in the workers' affiliation with the Brazilian democratic movement as a first step toward forming their own party later. After the opening ceremony of a meeting of popular opposition groups at the Pampas Ramadas Hotel in Sao Bernardo do Campo with MDB congressmen and MDB members who had been punished under the Institutional Act No. 5, Lula clearly stated that "I am opposed to the government on everything which has been done wrong and in its favor on everything which has been done right. I want to have the courage to criticize what is wrong and to praise what is right." Lula said emphatically that he is not in fear that he might be used by political or ideological groups whose interests are not those of the working class. He said: "I am prepared. I know what I want and when a man knows what he wants and is determined to carry on his struggle to the very end, he cannot be used easily."

He reaffirmed his position of not participating in classical or professional politics and guaranteed that "I have no political ambition. My only ambition is to carry out my mandate as union leader until 1981, to represent the interests of the workers who elected me, and then devote myself to my family." Lula reiterated that he continues "with the firm purpose of creating a workers' party. I have the strong conviction that the working class has to organize itself as a political party." He denied his participation in negotiations for the creation of a socialist party, "because I do not know what kind of political party the workers want. What I do want is to ensure that workers have a voice, to given them conditions so that they can decide for themselves the ideology of their party. If they believe that their party should be socialist, the workers' party will be socialist. If they do not believe me, their party will not be socialist."

STATUS OF TEACHERS STRIKES REPORTED

PY050323 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Strikes continue to paralyze several sectors of public life in Brazilian capitals. In Salvador, there was no class today in private schools because teachers went on strike to demand a wage increase. In Belo Horizonte, teachers of public schools who have been on strike for 18 days today called for a state of vigilance at the Sao Jose church and intend to maintain it until the strike ends. Meanwhile, the Minas Gerais state government denied reports that the July recess will be anticipated to undermine the strike.

FINANCE MINISTER SEES INFLATION DECLINING

PY021639 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter has announced that the inflation rate for the month of May will be on the order of 2.5 percent, noting that this marks the beginning of a reversal of inflationary trends. Inflation rates were 5.8 and 3.8 percent in March and April, respectively. He asserted that inflation will continue to decline. He again expressed the need to hold talks on a new wage policy to protect wages from inflationary pressure by readjusting them either quarterly or every 6 months.

PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED FOR EXPORT COFFEE

PY020346 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 1 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Coffee Institute increased tonight the minimum export price for coffee beans and soluble coffee for the period between 4 June to 31 August. These increases which were announced before the complete evaluation of the damage caused to coffee plantations in the Brazilian central and southern regions by the frost which has fallen in the last 72 hours, range between $0.05 and $0.50 per pound for bean coffee and soluble coffee respectively.

COFFEE EXPORTS SUSPENDED BECAUSE OF FROST

PY050247 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Coffee Institute [IBC] today decided to suspend export of green and soluble coffee. Exports will be authorized only after assessing the real damage caused by the frost, IBC President Otavio Rainho Neves stated.

OFFICIAL ADMITS PLANT DESIGNERS MADE TACTICAL ERROR

PY011921 Port Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1130 GMT 1 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The total cost of the complete Angra II nuclear plant project will be $6.44 billion, Hervasio Guimaraes de Carvalho, president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN], said testifying to the Senate CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] which is investigating the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Guimaraes de Carvalho also said that the designers of the nuclear plant made a tactical mistake in choosing the site on the Itaorma Beach, which has complicated the execution of the project. Professor Jose Goldemberg has also severly criticized the installation of nuclear plants in Brazil, terming frivolous the technicians who say they have complete control over the area. Goldemberg feels that building nuclear plants is tantamount to keeping an atomic bomb at home.

MINISTER SAYS 1 MILLION CARS RUN ON GASOHOL

PY050307 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] A million automobiles, that is, one-fifth of the national fleet, are already running on gasoline mixed with 20 percent alcohol, Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna reported on explaining the objectives of the National Alcohol Program [PRO-ALCOOL]. He stated that the PRO-ALCOOL is not aimed at fully replacing gasoline but at using alcohol as fuel as much as possible.

APPEALS COURT TO RULE ON LETELIER CASE BY MID-JUNE

PY041551 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0026 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Jun (LATIN)--The Court of Appeals will hand down its decision in mid-June regarding the appeal submitted by the U.S. Government of the Supreme Court's decision denying the North American request for the extradition of three officers from this country who allegedly were involved in the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

According to court sources, the Supreme Court reporter is studying the trial document, more than 3,000 pages, in order to brief the members of the Court of Appeals who are reviewing the U.S. Government's request. The sources added that it is not yet known when the court reporter will conclude his study, although they indicated that it could be within 15 days.

It was also indicated that there is no information regarding the date when the lawyers of the two parties will present their respective pleas.

'Obstacle' to Relations With U.S.

PY050021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2203 GMT 4 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 4 Jun (AFP)--Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said here today that the Letelier case is an obstacle in relations with the United States. The minister warned, however, that Chile will not accept any pressure to extradite the three officers whom the United States has indicted in connection with the murder of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington.

"The only obstacle to attain good relations with the United States is the so-called Letelier case," Foreign Minister Cubillos told journalists today. Cubillos added: "We have already said that this government will not accept pressure and all that needs to be said on this matter has been said in official statements." The foreign minister dodged making any direct comment on the statement by U.S. Ambassador George Landau. On Friday last week, Landau said that the murder of Letelier amounted to "a violation of U.S. sovereignty."

AIR FORCE COMMANDER DISCUSSES BRAZILIAN TOUR

PY041800 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1822 GMT 3 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Jun (LATIN)--The commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and member of the government military junta, Gen Fernando Matthei, today denied that his visit to Brazil had a political nature, as certain news media circles had conjectured. He added: "At least, that was never our intention."

During his talks with newsmen, General Matthei rejected the possibility that Chile buy planes built in Brazil, as cable reports had said. He emphasized that the tour to Brazil "was an important and fruitful institutional visit, during which we reached several agreements on technical cooperation which will be implemented later on." He did admit that there were some problems with the Brazilian press and attributed them mainly to the difference in language which led to erroneous interpretations of his answers, he said. However, General Matthei said: "I am extremely pleased; the only exception being the way my visit was described."

General Matthei made these remarks moments after arriving at the Pudaheul international airport after an 8-day visit to Brazil. He had been invited by that country's aeronautics minister, Col Delio Jardim de Mattos. Matthei also said that Chile is willing to maintain diplomatic relations with any nation in the world, even though this "is almost impossible due to reasons known by everyone," he said. This was his answer to a question about whether his country was willing to maintain relations with all the world's countries, including Cuba. He also recognized that relations with Brasilia at the institutional level are "excellent and valuable, much more than you can imagine." He announced that the chief of staff of the Brazilian Air Force would come to Chile for the next national holiday celebrations (September), while Col Jardim de Mattos, the minister of aeronautics, would attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the Chilean Air Force.

Finally, General Matthei said that the welcome he received throughout his 8-day stay was excellent. He stated that since his visit was of an institutional nature, his only contact with the people was through the press.

MILITARY COURT CONFIRMS RELEASE OF 12 UNDER ARREST

PY011519 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The Military Court has ordered the release on bail of 12 people under arrest on charges of attacking the police during Labor Day street demonstrations. The military court unanimously confirmed the decision made yesterday by the military prosecutor, Maj (Hernan Monteros). A bail of 1,000 pesos for each of the arrested is required for their release. The decision was made by the minister of the court headed by (Sergio Dunlop) and made up of (Osvaldo Paunde), (Hugo Mujante), (Fernando Ladion) and (Patricio Rodriguez).

The three lawyers of the defendants who were to have a hearing with the court did not do so because it was not necessary since the court confirmed the release ordered by the prosecutor of the First Military Court. The arrested persons, who were being held in jail, were to be released last night after the court order was received at the jail.

ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION ISSUES DEATH THREATS

PY021830 Paris AFP in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jun (AFP)--A clandestine anticommunist organization has issued death threats against a Catholic priest and relatives of two missing Chileans, it was reported here today. Priest Victor Gislain and relatives of brothers Jose and Ricardo Weibel Navarrete charge that they have received death threats from a "Carevic Commando Unit."

Jose Weibel Navarrete disappeared in September 1973, while acting as a youth leader of the outlawed Chilean Communist Party, and his brother Ricardo was detained on 29 October 1975 and has been missing ever since, relatives reported.

The existence of the Carevic Commando Unit was disclosed a month ago when several communications media received messages from the organization announcing that it would take revenge for the death of security agent Luis Carevic Cubillos, who died on 20 April. Carevic Cubillos was a member of the National Information Center (CNI) who died while attempting to defuse a bomb planted at a CNI office by the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).

In a letter to Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, the group of relatives of missing detainees asked for "an immediate investigation" into the death threats.

One of the messages attributed to the Carevic unit reads: "The fatherland will take revenge for those who died to defend it."

USSR VISIT NOT YET DROPPED FROM TURBAY'S ITINERARY

PA041533 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Report by Alberto Giraldo]

[Excerpts] The Colombian presidency has announced that President Julio Cesar Turbay's visit to Russia has not yet been shelved. President Leonid Brezhnev's state of health has raised very strong doubts whether he will be able to receive the Colombian president during the latter's visit to Europe. Turbay has already indicated that unless Brezhnev meets him, he will not go. At a news conference held 2 weeks ago he told this station that he would not be going to Russia as a tourist but as chief of state. The Soviet Embassy in Bogota then hastened to announce that Turbay would be received in Moscow with the highest honors, if not by President Brezhnev, then by Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin, who is the government's second most important figure, (?currently in charge) of the communist party's Secretariat, which has the most serious responsibilities within the Soviet system of power.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TRIP TO EUROPE, STATE OF SIEGE

PA021654 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0108 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Speech to the nation by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala on his upcoming trip to Europe, the state of siege and other topics--presumably recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens, on 7 June I must travel abroad in answer to invitations from the heads of state of Mexico, France, Switzerland, Spain, Yugoslavia and Great Britain. I will also attend meetings being held by two important international forums: the International Labor Organization and the European Economic Community. For several months now, a high-level technical commission has been carefully working with me on preparing the material that we will use to increase our cultural and commercial exchange and also to establish a more dynamic economic cooperation and better opportunities to obtain technology proper for us. It will be an arduous trip of work in which I will also carry the message of a people who, like us, have an international view of politics and a clear concept of the importance in all fields of strengthening the existing ties with countries which by inviting me to visit them, are honoring Colombia in the person of its president. I trust that the result of the dialog with the heads of state of Mexico and several countries of the Old World will be satisfactory.

I believe that before going on my trip, it is necessary that I make use for the second time of the state's television to analyze matters which are definitely of national interest. During my absence, government minister German Zea will be the minister in charge of the presidency, in accordance with the terms established by the Constitution. His knowledge of state affairs is a full guarantee for our fellow citizens. The select audience listening to this talks will agree with me that it is not out of place to refer to an issue which has worried public opinion. During the debate on human rights, their observation and alleged violations against them in Colombia, many of our most prominent citizens have had plenty of opportunity speak and write about the subject, particularly those who question the way in which government officials interpret and practice ethical, political and legal obligations regarding this very delicate subject.

I feel justified as head of state in saying a few words on the subject It should be understood that I am not trying to give a definite answer to those who do not wish an answer. since they are definitely opposed to the system or the present government, they have deep-rooted convictions and a very different way of conceiving the country's political organization.

For purely strategic reasons, there has been opposition throughout this debate just to disagree with the government's view. Basically, it consists of taking for granted, for their own convenience, that the security statute or the transfer of trials for attempts against public order carried out with definitely violent acts, most of the time of a criminal nature, from civilian judges to military judges were actions taken by the government for no reason, without justification and with no explanation of what was occurring. Obviously, if things were like that, then there would have been a basic violation of the constitution, which does not grant the executive branch such powers under normal times, when there is no serious commotion or alteration of order to justify the envorcement of Article 121 of the constitution, which does not grant the executive branch such powers under normal times, when there is no serious commotion or alteration of order to justify the enforcement of Article 121 of the constition. Article 121 grants the government the means to struggle against subversions and to restore order through the state of siege, which has a very special procedure for its implementation.

When I assumed the presidency of the republic, this special situation existed, not only in its legal aspect but in reality. The previous government was already struggling against a serious threat which had many aspects:

1. A failure of civilian courts to fight against the type of crime that was constantly spreading;

2. The insurrection of armed groups under names which by themselves indicated their objectives, such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the Popular Liberation Army, the M-19, the National Liberation Army, the Workers' Self-Defense Movement, the Pedro Leon Arboleda Organization and others of the same type;

3. The terrifying increase of crime for which some of those groups claimed responsibility, cases of kidnapings, explosions, hold ups of banks and private citizens and extortion which were carried out openly and were more daring each time and which made our community one of the most unsafe communities on earth, including countries scourged by terrorism in the most civilized part of the world, countries such as Italy, Germany, Great Britain and the Netherlands;

4. The incapacity of several state institutions specialized in fighting this type of crime, institutions which nevertheless, had been reorganized and adapted for a frontal fight with crime into units integrated with the armed forces and security forces in accordance with special measures, such as the transfer of the investigation and punishment of this type of crime to judges, professionals of the law, but under military jurisdiction.

In other words, I was not the one who adopted a special system to fight crime, even though I do admit that the first successes with this measure occured during my mandate. But I must also say that the efforts to control the entire, immenently subversive plot against law and order were begun with good results by my illustrious predecessor, President Lopez Michelsen. From the beginning of his mandate he was concerned with the way in which law and order was deteriorating and with the battle being waged from the shadows, in the most varied forms, against the state. When he noted the impotence of the regular judicial body in fighting crime, he asked Congress and the country to use an exceptional instrument to give the judges effectiveness and high morality and determination in the struggle against crime. He advanced a truly judicial reform by means of the Constituent Assembly. In it a small number of prestigious people well-versed in legislative matters, chosen by the people, could promote and conclude a serious study without political obstacles of any kind until they reached the supreme goal in this branch of power. It could also make reforms at other levels which were no less important for defending the state and giving it that which it seemed unable to achieve by traditional methods. This was principally, as I said before, effective against crime, which for the first time struck at the state machinery with a force, an apparent organization and a constant success, which

made Colombians doubt that such a society of anarchy could exist where the lives, reputation and properties of the citizen were at all times in danger or were lost without any possible protection from the authorities.

Congress approved the constitutional reform, even though it was daring in its form, because it was convinced that the government was right in requesting this change in the institutions. However, the reform was not [as heard] approved. In one of its debates during the second round, Congress did not have the required quorum and although in the past the honorable Supreme Court of Justice had declined its authority to rule on these cases involving proceedings in constitutional reforms, this time it was unflexible and rejected the reform. This happened during the last days of the preceeding regime. This formed part of the series of problems which I had to confront with an uncertain team to fight against organized crime and the reigning anarchy, while crime and delinquency increased to new and more dangerous heights. The armed groups continued committing assaults and kidnapings and climaxed their audacity with attacks such as the one against Government Minister Pardo Buelvas. He was attacked by a group of criminals, two of whom entered his home and killed him, surrounded by his relatives and completely defenseless.

Later we saw to what extremes and with what audacity various organizations operated in the shadows, organizing their forces against the Colombian state. However, during the first days of my administration we had already clearly seen the fulfillment of one of my electoral promises, the one best and most enthusiastically received by the voters: That of restoring order and fighting crime with all my energy.

This is why no one was surprised or originally strongly protested against the first measures which included the security statute, which merely increased the penalties for the types of crimes which were undermining the state and which did not have, within the strict application of Article 121 of the constitution, a truly new aspect in the procedures and norms to be applied in the future while the state of siege lasted. The only real reaction was by the people and by the agitation of the groups of irregulars dedicated to crime in the previously described manner. It was only when the state organizations began the systematic application of the traditional measures to fight subversion and not those measures established under the state of siege that we had continued successes in the persecution and arrest of criminals. At this time a political team began to mobilize in the defense of human rights which naturally, as far as the government is concerned, have not been violated.

In this manner they found a way to become allies in the most strange manner in a political campaign against the authorities. This campaign in some cases adopted the most violent forms of aggression and slander. Likewise, there have been appeals to international solidarity to present changes and appeals. In most cases these are processed routinely and as part of an organized and automatic machinery to send messages and make protests without taking the trouble to investigate the facts.

Only one, and perhaps the most creditable of these organizations, Amnesty International, has regulations which work especially in favor of individual prisoners of conscience. These are political prisoners who have not authorized or promoted violence. The organization publishes reports on human rights violations in specific countries. The definition of the type of prisoners it deals with is very important and does not apply to any of the prisoners of persons detained in Colombia who were sought and pursued by the military judges because it was suspected that they had practiced or promoted violence. No one is ever persecuted because of the mere expression of any kind of political or philosophical ideas concerning the state of Colombia society, as long as they act, as is said in international law, as ships that pass innocently.

But that is not what the Colombian state is judging. So long as I remain in the government, there will surely not be a single case of deliberate persecution of political or philosophical ideas--even if they happen to be revolutionary--unless they are accompanied by the execution or direct and immediate advocacy of violence. The advocacy and execution of violent actions or a shameless violation of human rights by those armed bands which engage in subversion against the Colombian state do not justify today nor will they ever justify the use of equal or similar actions by the state against those detained or persecuted by the forces of order. It is a distortion of the words of the government's representatives to argue that there is a similarity between those crimes and the ones falsely attributed to the investigators in order to explain or justify any torture or violation of the rights that any criminal, even the most ferocious, has in Colombia.

The above clearly describes what the situation was like at the beginning of this administration. The widespread campaign unreasonably unleashed--mostly by anarchic and extremist political forces--against one of the three or four democracies that currently exist in Latin America, in much the same manner that continuous and not very different terrorist activities were being staged against the democratic governments of quite a few European countries and, of course, against that of Spain's re-emerging democracy, forms part of this state of affairs. I understand that there may exist a certain nebulous logic in this effort, since those democracies are precisely the ones which have prevented the progress of violent systems, which would have created chaos in this part of the world or in the besieged plazas of Europe, Asia and Africa in the manner they have already managed to do in certain neuralgic places of today's world.

What does seem clear to me is that these efforts to destroy the democratic systems, wherever the latter have managed to subsist, will meet no less open resistance from these democratic governments than that which we have been doing without yielding to the systematic propaganda which now seeks to present the image of a torturing, Fascist and Mafia-like Colombia. And while referring to this other threat against our republican organization--which we are boldly fighting everywhere inside the national territory in collaboration with other countries equally interested in extirpating it--I would like to say that in the course of the investigations we have discovered very appreciable similarities between the methods employed by the Mafia and the open or clanestine armed bands and those groups which do not stop at anything in their efforts to corrupt the Colombian state's mechanisms or to defeat them in accordance with their equally criminal plans.

In any event, these intrigues by organized crime are added to the panorama of disasters which we have had to fight with all the resources that the constitution allows in cases of disruption of order of the type Colombia is currently confronting. A large number of the participants in the human rights debate oppose inside and outside the house the constitutional reform that seeks to radically modify the justice situation and the present intolerable state of affairs. I do not believe that many of them, not even a minority, would like to see the crimes committed under the pretext of rightwing or leftwing political extremism go unpunished, as they were in the past, or to see their authors go about rampantly and be acquitted through essentially vulnerable [as heard] judicial proceedings.

Naturally, the vast majority of the nation does not accept this option, and neither would it be agreeable to have to indefinitely resort to the government in order to be successful in this struggle, constantly resorting to the special procedures under the state of siege. It would be inexplicable if, having the legal and constitutional means to put a stop to this abnormal situation, it [presumably the government] allowed time to pass without trying to do so. In between is a constitutional reform regarding the organization of justice, which has already been approved by Congress in the first debate. I hope it will be approved during the second debate after 1 July.

Congress has granted the government extraordinary powers to modify the penal and penal procedure codes and the latter is currently studying these codes with the collaboration of several distinguished criminologists and constitutional experts. Once ordinary justice becomes, by virtue of these reforms, as capable of fighting this criminal offensive as judge have been under the military jurisdiction, the government might--once the commotion is over, crime has been curbed, those responsible have been punished and the subversive groups have been dissolved--abandon the powers derived from Article No. 121. The sooner this process of reforms and physical and moral disarmament [desarme] occurs, the sooner the necessary conditions will be created to reestablish full constitutional normalcy, which has been almost constantly altered since 1949.

Those who have been abstractly studying each one of its articles without mentioning the reason for the enforcement of Article No. 121 and, furthermore, questioning the constitutionality of the measures that have been adopted--which the court regarded as feasible--may be satisfied. However, will they be? I do not think so.

The political movement which some have tried to create in regard to these events and alleged arbitrary acts by the government has not been formed only because its promoters feel that they are right vis-a-vis the court and the government or because they believe that the public order measures were not justified, but because they wish to present an opposition front of the extreme left and extreme right--which have been repeatedly defeated at the polls--with the cooperation of the dissidents of the parties which may have other motives not to accept and abide by the government's policy. However, such a coalition does not worry me. I know it is weak at the polls. I know it is unreasonable. I know the country does not approve of it. Nevertheless, it should continue acting so long as it stays within the bounds of legitimate political action. Now, whenever it becomes confused with subversive activity through direct action, through terrorism, it will be treated on each occasion in accordance with its nature [as heard].

I must, therefore, reiterate to the nation that in this government there will be no permissiveness or tolerance toward any individual abuse which may be committed during legal processes against those guilty of crimes against public order or the citizenry--like the carefully organized plans to stage a coup d'etat, about which we have been surprised to learn. However, no matter how dreadful their own crimes may be, such as those committed against the armed forces personnel to whom the republic owes so many sacrifices and so much effort to preserve order, any excesses on the part of the government in curbing crime or meting out the respective punishment would not be justified. Fortunately, I am in a position to tell my compatriots that as a result of the operations of military justice, there are now greater possibilities of lifting the state of siege much earlier than could have been expected had the crime rate been allowed to increase.

That is what is wanted by the president, his ministers and, above all, the armed forces, which is being committed to a task that is contrary to its normal duties and that represents an overburdening responsibility.

Once the Justice Department is reorganized, the Superior Court's power determined so that the actions of judges can be controlled and so that they can be severely punished for their faults and the penal code amended, conditions will be different from those prevailing at this moment. Once public order has been fully restored and the causes for the implementation of Article No. 121 of the constitution have disappeared, there will be no justification to continue the state of siege. The constitution increases the power of the military forces when armed groups rebel against the constitutional authorities. Therefore, once repression has been ended, no one would see any reason to prolong the state of siege.

I expect the whole nation to unhesitatingly support me in this formidable task to restore peace. This presupposes the approval of the bills which were approved in the first debate by Congress during the past ordinary legislative period. This is not a scheme to obtain powers in addition to those granted by the constitution and laws to the government as indispensable instruments to prevent disorganization in the country, the dismantling of the state and criminals from going unpunished. The government and the armed forces do not include as part of their program the use of Article No. 121 of the constitution to capriciously prolong the activities of military justice. On the contrary, the thing it most wishes is to create the conditions so that civilian justice can function without any impairment.

Only through an amendment to the constitution could we prevent during the state of siege or when required by circumstances, military jurisdiction from being broadened to include common crimes when they form part of an action to alter public order or other actions which in this case started the abnormal situation. The Supreme Court of Justice recently ruled that the Security Statute was legal, thus reiterating what it had ruled before on 13 August 1970, indicating: Since the constitution also refers to military tribunals in addition to civilian judges, the simple transfer of jurisdiction of a trial from a civilian to a military judge in the case of common crimes during the state of siege does not imply the establishment of ad hoc courts for the submission of defendants to new norms of proceedings, since these are contained in existing laws, because the constitution grants military justice jurisdiction to hear cases of common crimes.

Therefore, I am not suggesting to my fellow citizens that the constitution be amended to abolish that regulation which makes possible the temporary supremacy of military justice. As I said before, we must create the conditions that do not affect public order or social peace so that what military justice is handling can be transferred back to the civilian judges. In this common effort in which the government and the armed forces are engaged, we also hope to have the support of all national sectors.

The government and the civilian opposition can put a halt to those engaged in subversive activities by joining together and aiming their good will at higher goals of normality in order to attain what Dario Echandia referred to in a sober phrase as the habit of peace. The desire of the executive branch to return to constitutional normality is unquestionable. It is up to Congress, through its legislation, and the people, through their conduct, to give my government the means to reach this goal.

For the benefit of the audience and public opinion in general, I will summarize what I have said as to what has taken place and what the government has done: 1. The alleged or real defenders of human rights have often referred to the issue merely to oppose the government and have created a conflict regarding some aspects of the constitution and the declaration of human rights, but they have not mentioned the conditions that existed in Colombia and that still prevail and the uncovering of an organized insurrection of such proportions that Colombians of good will considered it the most serious attempt against the constitutional regime.

2. The paramilitary organizations could not be allowed to continue operating almost freely without taking action, organizations which were in open rebellion against the Colombian state and using as a pretext the promotion of a revolution against the state for political and philosophical reasons. These were nothing more than groups organized to commit crimes punishable by the law.

3. No person who professes ideas or philosophies different from those professed by the Colombian state or who opposes the government employing legal means, has anything to fear from the public authorities as long as he does not commit crimes for which there are punishments expressly defined in the laws and the constitution. There is not and there will be no persecution for political ideas. Legal political parties will not be persecuted because of their ideas, no matter what they are, as long as they do not engage in acts to alter public order. No political philosophy has any privileges in Colombia and whoever strives to have a change of government or in the state's structure based on legal actions is free to exercise his right, which in no way will be curtailed.

4. At no time has the government applied press censorship and it does not plan to, although many of my predecessors had to resort to the most difficult extremes. Only to prevent unnecessary and dangerous agitation during the days of the uncovering of the plot and the initiation of the legal action against the plotters did we temporarily forbid radio and television to carry news which would have done a disservice to the investigations. This prohibition was lifted as soon as we considered that no harm could come from news which had no restrictions in the newspapers.

5. Neither the government nor the armed forces of the republic have in their program the desire to prolong more than necessary the state of siege. My intention is to create the right conditions so that civilian justice can take over through the amendments underway under conditions that will generate trust in every Colombian. Then, it will be unnecessary for military judges to permanently continue to hear cases which only under very special circumstances they should handle. Good night.

Turbay Honors Armed Forces

PA040121 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0249 GMT 2 Jun 79 PA

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at Presidential House banquet honoring Colombian armed forces on 1 June 1979--live]

[Excerpts] Interpreting the general feelings of my fellow citizens, before leaving on my trip to Mexico and several European countries, I want to pay this tribute of thanks to the armed forces. Those who are gathered at the Presidential House tonight are witnesses of the contribution to peace that the armed forces have made at all times during our convulsed democratic national life. Despite what their opponents say, our military-men have not allowed their institution to be lured by the temptations of power.

Under more recent administrations [than Dr Alfonso Lopez Pumarejo's], the armed forces were able to prove their professional training, belief in democracy, patriotism and steadfast loyalty to the constitution on many occasions. Without their vigilant presence, the institutions would have experienced irreparable damage. Therefore, our republican and democratic organization is based on the professional nature of our armed forces and on the determined will of the people to preserve and defend their freedom. Under my constitutional mandate, Colombia has had a new opportunity to observe the spirit of sacrifice and the calm and firm attitude displayed by the armed institution in defense of the honor, lives and property of the citizenry.

With a seriously shaken nation, it has been up to the government members, the armed forces and all those who in one way or another wield some degree of power over our fellow citizens, to cope with situation so dangerous that I am afraid not all Colombians are fully aware of the jeopardy that the republic was in or the threats that still loom over it. As I had the opportunity of saying last night, the subversive movement that has been underway for some time is impressive due to the coldblooded, criminal determination of its members, the vast network that its organization encompasses, the various connections it has inside and out of Colombia and the funds that the armed groups have at their disposal.

In the face of the aforementioned situation, it was necessary--not because they wanted to but because the health of the nation called for it--to expand the regular power of the armed forces and transfer the prosecution of crimes (?connected) with disturbances from the hands of regular judges to military judges. I invite you to imagine what would have happened if ordinary justice had had to uncover subversion or even to arrest and question some of the guilty parties.

It is easy to speak lightly about unknown situations and criticize those who are putting their lives on the line every day to defend the lives and liberties of their fellow citizens while, within this framework, professional critics are trying to mar the image of our armed forces. However, as I told the nation yesterday, the government and armed forces are well aware that it is necessary to commit the entire country to the big task of peace so that before long the nation can regain its complete institutional normalcy and thus put an end to the special regime that was used not because officials wanted to but because of those who find it easier to resort to terrorism than to seek national support to try and take over the reins of government.

Of course, to tone down the responsibility for the crimes that were willfully committed, some have resorted to the hackneyed expedient of accusing the armed forces of unspeakable tortures which, according to the accusers, entail fundamental violations of human rights. Some international groups have been involved in this strategy and a small but active internal political movement has arisen to support the false charge. I can tell the nation that, not out of mistrust but in response to insistent appeals, I asked two cabinet ministers, Dr Zea Hernandez and Dr Escobar Sierra, to personally visit the sites where, upon orders of military justice, the arrested were being held and check on their condition. The ministers of government and justice carried out their duty and were able to verify that the torture charges were false.

Colombians know very well that my administration is determined to provide all judicial guarantees to violators of the law and not to allow the rights of any of them to be violated. My words are guaranteed by a long life of service to the republic during which none of my enemies have dared to label me unjust or sanguinary. Governments are like their leaders and mine will not be different from me, that is, respectful of the rights of others and loyal to the mandate of the Constitution and the law. [applause] In this regard, I have had the unlimited support of the armed forces who have paid the highest blood quota in the fight to restore the order that they and the administration long for and not a few of their critics obstruct with their actions.

Colombian soldiers know that in their hands the weapons of the republic do not and cannot pose a threat to anyone, but constitute a guarantee to all. The nation entrusts its weapons to those who belong to the public force with the restraints concomitant with the privileged status which the constitution grants them with regard to other citizens. The Colombian military will always be patriotically and exclusively identified with the national interests. Even before becoming commander in chief, I was an old friend of the military. I know the armed forces well and I know that nothing would please them more than to be able to tell the nation that the danger is over and that it is no longer necessary to expand their constitutional powers to put an end to the intermittent state of siege designed to restore normalcy.

It is upon these professional and patriotic armed forces, defenders of the institutions and the law--that is, those represented here by their minister, their commanders, their unit chiefs--that I want to bestow the honor of our admiration and affection on behalf of a grateful country. Thank you. [applause]

OPPOSITION PAPER LISTS POLITICAL DETAINEES

PY312022 Asuncion EL PUEBLO in Spanish 31 May 79 p 2 PY

[Text] The jails of the dictatorship continue to be used to imprison compatriots. Paraguayan households are again forced to witness the arrest of relatives for exercising their rights. These new arbitrary measures have affected compatriots Remigio Jimenez, arrested in February in the city of President Stroessner and now being held at the investigations department, and Jose T. Salinas, also arrested in February and detained at the same police facility.

These new abuses against human rights are added to those committed against Virgilio Bareiro, arrested on 14 August 1964; Severo Acosta, arrested 2 July 1964; Amilcar Santucho, arrested 12 May 1975; and Otto Gunter, arrested 28 February 1975. All these citizens are now in cells at the third police precinct. Also detained at the police headquarters are Capt Modesto Ortigoza, arrested 17 December 1962, and Sargeant Guillermo Ovando, arrested on 15 December 1962, who is at the security facility.

The regime, flaunting its arrogance and arbitrariness as well as its utter disregard for human rights, has again arrested compatriots Pablo Cabral, who was arrested in November 1977 by the investigations department and who had been held illegally under arrest before for 8 years at the Tacumbu Prison; Alfonso Silva and Saturnina Almada, arrested on 8 May 1979 at the Fernando de la Mora home, both of whom had been imprisoned before for 10 years (28 January 1968 to March 1978) at various police institutions; Constantino Coronel, who was arrested on 8 February 1978 and who was under arrest before from 4 April 1976 to 20 July 1977. All these compatriots are now under arrest illegally, demonstrating the true stubborness of the regime, which characterizeds itself by its constant violation of human rights.

COLORADO PARTY REPUDIATES MOPOCO DECLARATION

PY020127 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 31 May 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] The Executive Board of the National Republican Association (Colorado Party) issued a declaration last night in which it repudiates a declaration recently issued through the press by a dissident sector of the Colorado Party (MOPOCO). The Colorado Party Executive Board also agreed to hold a campaign throughout the country against the MOPOCO Movement. This decision was adopted by the board after a 1-hour session yesterday. At the start of the meeting Board Chairman Juan Ramon Chaves showed the board the newspaper in which the MOPOCO declaration was published. Rose Agustin Gonzalez noted that those who issued this declaration were not members of the Colorado Party since they were expelled from the party and lack legal standing. He added that it was the party newspaper which had to put things in their proper place. Moreover, Senator Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina harshly criticized the MOPOCO attitude. This position was supported by Pastor Coronel, who warned that the MOPOCO movement is allied with the extreme left and that one of its objectives is to achieve party leadership. He added that the MOPOCO sector created the Nation Liberation Front. Mario Abdo Benitez criticized the dissident group and reasserted that the unity of the Colorado Party will not be altered.

Manuel Frutos Pane stated that newspaper PATRIA should publish a series of articles and, in addition, distribute throughout the country booklets explaining the extremist activities of the MOPOCO group. This motion was accepted by the party board.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSES ULTRALEFT OF SUBVERTING ORDER

PA011654 Paris AFP in Spanish 0450 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP)--Today, the government accused the leftwing Red Fatherland organization (Maoist) of using young students in disturbances aimed at frustrating the transfer of power to civilians and the country's economic recovery. It also said that mobilized by those agitators, groups of young high school and university students carried out violent activities in Lima and several other cities today. A school was closed down as a result of that agitation. Those actions, the government added, are aimed at creating the conditions necessary for the strike announced for Monday by the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP), which claims a membership of 120,000 teachers and is led by the ultraleft.

Several hours earlier, the social security authorities had charged that demands unrelated to the job were prolonging a strike by its 27,000 workers. The union's leadership had accepted a 5,000 soles ($24) per month salary increase, but the leftwing unionists managed to have the offer rejected at an assembly, and the strike was still on today. The authorities have warned that if the workers do not return to their jobs tomorrow, they will be penalized.

100,000 Teachers Strike

PA041426 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0726 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 4 Jun (LATIN)--Some 100,000 teachers today began an indefinite national strike, thus challenging the government's warning that severe sanctions would be adopted against both organizers and participants.

The strike, which as a result of previous developments will take place in a climate of great tension, is aimed at obtaining from the government a salary increase, the re-hiring of dismissed teachers and the release of the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP) leaders who called the strike.

An Education Ministry communique exhorts teachers and students to reject SUTEP's strike call and to continue their activities normally.

Two labor unions and numerous parents associations have rejected the strike, which they feel has been called for political reasons. Opponents of SUTEP have announced the formation of groups to watch the entrance to the various schools to keep anything from hindering the students' access.

For its part, the government issued a communique on Saturday affirming that it has fulfilled 95 percent of its commitments and that the strike is "politically motivate and aimed at hindering Peru's economic reactivation and the transfer of power to civilians."

Meanwhile, 20,000 social security employees have been on strike for the past 7 days, but no solution is yet in sight. The state institution's officials have already warned that if the strikers do not return to work this morning, they will be dismissed.

According to the labor leaders, the strike is aimed at a salary increase, but according to the government, this strike too has political implications.

RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ANNOUNCED

PA050328 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Social Christian Party swept the municipal elections by obtaining 2,308,788 votes. The Democratic Action Party obtained 1,257,570, for 27.29 percent of the votes. The United Left obtained 782,419 votes, or 17.29 percent of the total vote. In this fashion, the government party retains 51.2 percent of the total vote. A total of 28 percent of the voters stayed away from the polls. [all figures as heard]

Former President on COPEI Victory

PA050220 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera has said the following on yesterday's municipal election results:

[Begin Caldera recording] The country has made an honest pronouncement and the result of the elections means that the country has understood that its pronouncement [words indistinct] truly represents the national will. The people have wanted to give the government inaugurated in December the opportunity to implement its programs and they have understood that municipal councils which would drag their feet, foment opposition and act negatively would obstruct the progress of public administration and could be contradictory.

Therefore, I believe that the line followed by the opposition, particularly the Democratic Action [AD] Party, in this election campaign was wrong because it strengthened the impression held by the people that if AD dominated the municipal councils, it would more than anything just build obstacles, reject everything and take the wind out of any action programs of the new government. This made the people select the Social Christian Party [COPEI] tickets. In addition, one must take into consideration that in the 3 December elections the [word indistinct] AD government, with infinite resources at its disposal which it was able to manage and prepare throughout not just the [word indistinct] but a longer period of time, was able to influence a substantial percentage of the vote which it obtained. When it lost that strength, it evidently would also lose those votes. I could not say the same thing about COPEI because the government has only been in office for 2 months.

[Question] However, as a political organization, COPEI could be hurt in the long run by the fact that it has a majority in all of the country's municipal councils, which also happened to AD.

[Answer] No, I do not believe that it would hurt us but that, rather, it would benefit us because we expect the councilmen to do good work because we have the experience of the failure of our opponents. We feel the need to be vigilant, to control, to see that commitments are fulfilled, especially on the issue of administrative corruption and [word indistinct] with the people, which is for us the first step of the participative democracy which should be carried out at the municipal level. The people on our tickets were in great part well selected. (?It is also my opinion) that especially in some areas and certain municipalities--the results of the elections for the Petare Council, Sucre District--the human quality of the persons who make up our tickets cannot be disregarded. They are well and widely known persons who have much sympathy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] change in the political picture of our country taking into consideration that [words indistinct] and AD becomes the confirmed opposition, with great advantage over COPEI?

[Answer] We have a new political picture, a new quantity because the 3 December election confirmed our opinion that we were the country's principal force. The 3 June election supports the affirmation [words indistinct]. Concerning the relations between AD and the leftist groups, [words indistinct] and in almost all municipal councils where something is happening, which will have to be thoroughly analyzed by AD and the other democratic parties as well [words indistinct]. In some districts the left managed to obtain a larger number of votes than the AD, although there were few, and there is (?one) district in the country where the left obtained the principal majority, followed by COPEI and AD. However, in general, the percentage of votes obtained by the left differs very little from the percentage which all the leftist parties obtained in the December election. If you take the percentages of the Movement for Socialism, Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the People's Electoral Movement, the Communist Party, the Communist League [words indistinct] you will see that the total differs very little from the overall total obtained by the leftist alliance. This reveals that the leftist vote is more or less stable in the country. The difference is that in the recent elections it was divided and yesterday it was united.

However, AD will evidently have to revise a series of things, such as the deep marks left on the country and the voters by the previous administration, the feeling that things could not continue as they were going, the psychological blow of the 3 December election [words indistinct]. All this constitutes a series of elements which must be analyzed. Not only must the 3 December election campaign be thoroughly analyzed, but the election campaign for these municipal elections evidently deserves a thorough review by AD, which was not elected but continues to be a large party and I know [words indistinct] important for Venezuela's democracy. [end recording]

Those were statements made by former President Rafael Caldera, who said that AD must make a historic review of its actions following the overwhelming majority obtained by COPEI in these municipal elections.

MAS Views Results

PA050324 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Hector Marcano Coello, chief of the political section of the Movement for Socialism [MAS] in the federal district municipal council (?elected) in yesterday's first separate municipal elections made the following comments:

[Begin recording] [Question] The newspapers are saying in banner headlines that the Social Christian Party [COPEI] dealt a smashing blow to all political parties.

[Marcano] On our part let us say that the leftist coalition obtained a great victory in the municipal elections and that the MAS also obtained an important victory because at the national level the leftist force is growing, by approximately 20 percent, and obtained close to 1 million votes. This means that there is a third alternative, which is what the MAS has (?charged); that socialism is [word indistinct] alternative for victory in the election processes. I believe that from our viewpoint COPEI evidently won the elections, and that victory is justified with all the reasons which the government always gives. Now it will have to fulfill everything that it offered and it will have (?large) socialist blocs in many municipal councils throughout the country demanding that fulfillment. [end recording]

NATION TO HAVE OBSERVER STATUS AT NONALINED COORDINATING MEETING

PA040258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0133 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico, D.F., 3 Jun (EFE)--Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Ernesto Madero will attend the Nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting as an observer, it was announced here today by the Foreign Relations Secretariat. The meeting is scheduled to take place 4-9 June in Colombo (Sri Lanka), prior to the sixth conference of chiefs of state and government of the nonalined countries, which will open in Havana on 9 September.

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES DANGERS OF INFLATION

PA032012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0321 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 May (EFE)--The government openly acknowledged here today, Thursday, that inflation has already become a threat to economic development and even to political stability and the country's sovereignty. Miguel de la Madrid, new secretary of programming and the budget, admitted during a news conference that unless preventive and corrective measures are taken, inflation could cause a halt in development and cause even more injury to the poorer classes. Prices increased a total of 7.4 percent in the first 4 months of 1979 according to official figures, which gives rise to fears that they may surpass the 12 and [as received] 13 percent annual goal set by the government.

The progress which the country has made in the economic area could be reversed unless inflation is stopped, said De la Madrid, who took the oath of office only 2 weeks ago following a number of ministerial changes. The new secretary announced a reinforcement of government actions to contain inflation, although he did not specify the actions to which he was referring. De la Madrid said that there is an "inflationary spiral," although he said that it is becoming "less virulent" with time. Last year, inflation rose by 16.2 percent.

SHAH'S SAFETY 'HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY' SAYS SECRETARY

PA042115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Jun (LATIN)--The Mexican Government will not assume any responsibility in connection with the personal safety of the former shah of Iran or his family should he come to this country as a tourist, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda warned here today. At a news conference attended by foreign correspondents, Castaneda affirmed that Mexico will grant a tourist visa valid for 6 months to the shah but that his safety and that of his family "will be his own responsibility."

According to the foreign secretary, the shah has not yet collected his tourist visa from Mexico's representatives in the Bahamas, but he is expected to do so "within the next few days." Mexico granted the former shah a tourist visa despite the Iranian Government's warning that the acceptance of this person and his family on Mexican territory might damage the relations between the two countries. Regarding this, Castaneda affirmed that these relations continue to be normal on the part of Mexico despite the fact that its embassy in Tehran has been run by a charge d'affaires for the past several weeks because the ambassador is away.

NICARAGUAN STUDENTS OCCUPY OAS BUILDING IN PANAMA CITY

PA050046 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] At 1500 this afternoon 7 Nicaraguan students, shouting Sandinist slogans, peacefully occupied the OAS building located on Uruguay Street in the exclusive district of Bella Vista. Using a commando tactic, the Nicaraguan students learned of the presence of 15 employees who were in the office. They advised Dr Carlos Urruti Aparicio of their decision to remain in the building indefinitely. At no time did the authors of the operation "No to Intervention, Hands Out of Nicaragua" resort to violence to achieve their objective. In our inspection of the OAS building we noticed that everything was in order, and one of the secretaries was saying that as of that moment all telephone calls were interrupted and went about her work. The seven students, whose faces were covered with handkerchiefs of different colors, were receptive to national and international newsmen who answered the telephone call made by the group to the social communications media.

Departure of Students

PA050415 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Seven members of the Association of Nicaraguan Students in Panama peacefully and symbolically took over the OAS office in Panama City this afternoon in what they called "No to Intervention, Hands Out of Nicaragua." The occupation of the OAS in Panama City transpired without incident, allowing the five [as heard] employees who work in the office to continue their jobs. The demonstrators then withdrew. In a long communique signed by the members of the Association of Nicaraguan Students in Panama, they said that today, 4 June, the OAS is meeting in Washington, at which Somoza's government will invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty to try to rally to its cause the Latin American dictatorships against the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The exiled students covered their faces and avoided cameras to prevent themselves from being identified.

PST PICKETS U.S. EMBASSY, PROTESTING NICARAGUA SITUATION

PA050243 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Members of the Workers Socialist Party [PST] picketed the U.S. Embassy in Panama, protesting interference by the [U.S.] Southern Command in Nicaraguan affairs. According to the PST, the Southern Command--based in the Panama Canal Zone--is giving assistance to the Somozist dictatorship to repress the Nicaraguan people. The PST demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy building was peaceful and orderly. After the picketing, the demonstrators left shouting slogans against U.S. interference and its support for Gen Anastasio Somoza's government.

FRAMPO REACHES MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION QUOTA

PA041857 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Broad Popular Front [FRAMPO] has reached the quota of 30,000 members established by law for the formal establishment of a political party. The FRAMPO has reached a total of 31,152 members, with the greatest number of members registered in the provinces of Panama, Veraguas and Chiriqui.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DENIES NICARAGUA AGGRESSION CHARGES

PA041342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] We are the ones that have been attacked; Costa Rica is not afraid of Nicaragua, President Rodrigo Carazo said yesterday during a news conference. He said that Nicaragua has accused Costa Rica of aggression, but the truth is the reverse. We are the ones being attacked. Regarding Somoza's threat to declare war on Costa Rica and accuse us of aggression, President Carazo said that Somoza is doing this just to obtain the support of the OAS. President Carazo also referred to the oil situation indicating that talks on oil supplies are going to be held today with the visiting Venezuelan mission. Finally, he said that Venezuela has expressed its solidarity with Costa Rica regarding Nicaragua.

Security Minister's Statement

PA050240 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Costa Rican Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealy conducted by an unnamed Radio Reloj reporter on 4 June 1979--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] What would be the aid which, in these cases, [words indistinct]? What aid could Venezuela give us in case the situation between Nicaragua and Costa Rica deteriorated?

[Answer] We do not think that this will happen. We have Venezuela's support and solidarity in all necessary matters.

[Question] Would it be a case similar to the last one when their aircraft came to our airports?

[Answer] This could be the case, or it could be something completely different. However, we do not believe that the situation calls for similar actions.

[Question] I understand that Deputy Minister Montealegre urgently went to Venezuela. What was the reason for this visit?

[Answer] Deputy Foreign Minister Montealegre went to Venezuela shortly before the arrival of this mission. He went to coordinate the details of the mission's arrival.

[Question] I understand that this Venezuelan mission has also come to reaffirm Venezuelan cooperation in case the situation with Nicaragua deteriorates.

[Answer] Undoubtedly, as President Carazo told the press yesterday, the visit of this hard-working, high-ranking Venezuelan mission is evident proof of solidarity and support for Costa Rica from the Venezuela Government.

[Question] What about the latest report on the border situation?

[Answer] The situation along the border is calm, although there is intense fighting in the region in the hands of the guerrillas.

[Question] Is vigilance being maintained?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. The public force has taken all the measures which the situation recommends.

[Question] It is important to know the number of men in the public force.

[Answer] It is important for me.

[Question] How many men could there be?

[Answer] Sufficient.

[Question] How many would be sufficient?

[Answer] All those we may need.

[Question] Could they stop a Nicaraguan force in case of an invasion?

[Answer] I do not believe that this will occur, but within the possibilities, we have taken all the steps which prudence recommends.

[Question] Mr Minister, yesterday President Somoza repeated the statements [words indistinct] opportunity to declare war on Costa Rica.

[Answer] We consider this statement as an attempt to blackmail the OAS. In the countries where reason does not prevail [words indistinct] it is very logical that these type of threats are made. This is why we believe we shall win our case at the OAS because we know that behind all his speeches, General Somoza knows that his government will not win his case.

[Question] At the [words indistinct] to discuss matters also related to this problem, what do you think the result can be?

[Answer] I do not believe that anything much will result from it and I suppose that the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] will also want to have a thorough knowledge of what the situation is with Nicaragua.

[Question] Do you believe that the other Central American countries will support Nicaragua in a war situation?

[Answer] In a war against Costa Rica, I do not see it as very likely.

Foreign Minister's Statement

PA021334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier returned to Costa Rica today after an official 3-day visit to Spain and immediately met with President Carazo to brief him on the results of his visit and on the preparations for Carazo's visit to Europe in July. The foreign minister said on his return to the country that Nicaragua is experiencing a grave domestic crisis because it is living a true massacre.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what is your opinion of the situation existing in Nicaragua during the last few days?

[Answer] It is basically a grave massacre which is happening in Nicaragua. At the same time, we are in contact with Washington concerning any negotiations which Nicaragua may attempt to undertake in the OAS. We will be immediately prepared and we have talked to governments of the continent to counteract it. Logically, we are certain that there would be no support for the Nicaraguan request before the OAS.

[Question] Do you believe that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] can be applied as Nicaragua wants?

[Answer] I see no possibility that the TIAR will be applied against us. On the contrary, in case we had any problem, it would be we who could have success in the application of the TIAR. [Words indistinct] the commission of OAS observers and they can clearly verify that we have never collaborated with the Sandinist guerrillas.

[Question] Would the Costa Rican Government agree to allow the OAS to place a group of inter-American soldiers in the border area to prevent [words indistinct]?

[Answer] If Nicaragua wants them, let them station them behind their border line. We have no objection to that. The position of our government is that we do not want soldiers of other nationalities in our territory. [end recording]

Reinforcement of Border

PA042015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] It was reported here today that the Costa Rican public forces have transferred new contingents, weapons and ammunition to the border area, where a possible confrontation with Nicaraguan troops is feared. Costa Rican authorities established strict controls in towns close to the border such as San Dimas, Las Pueltas, Puerto Soley, La Cruz and Santa Cecilia.

GOVERNMENT HELICOPTERS AT DISPOSAL OF OAS MISSION

PA021412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Army said yesterday that a helicopter flew over El Naranjo to carry war materiel to the rebels and evacuate the injured to guerrilla bases which are presumably located in La Cruz and Conventillos in Costa Rica. Fighting has been less fierce than in preceding days but has not ceased. The two helicopters owned by the Costa Rican Government are at the disposal of the special OAS mission monitoring the border with Nicaragua, Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey said. He made the explanation due to the charge made by the Nicaraguan National Guard that a Costa Rican helicopter violated that country's airspace.

VENEZUELAN OFFICIAL MISSION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA041358 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A Venezuelan official mission formed by Victor Jimenez, from the Venezuelan Investment and Development Fund, Rafael Leon, foreign affairs vice minister, Jose Ignacio Moreno, energy and mines vice minister, and Jorge Correa, urban development vice minister, arrived yesterday afternoon to hold talks on different matters with the Costa Rican Government. Talks will be held on matters related to development, international policy and, in particular, oil supplies from Venezuela.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES SENDING TROOPS, PLANES TO NICARAGUA

PA050253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2340 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government today denied that Salvadoran planes and troops had disembarked in Nicaragua. Col Rafael Flores Lima, secretary of information of the presidency of the republic, told ACAN-EFE that it is "completely false." The Salvadoran Defense and Public Security Ministry recently revealed here that a Salvadoran Air Force plane was forced to make an emergency landing at Las Mercedes Airport in Managua. The plane was on its way to Panama to pick up merchandise for the army cooperative. It reported that the spare parts had been sent aboard a Taca plane so that the plane could continue its flight to Panama City. Flores Lima added that an official communique on the reports which have been circulating abroad and which are not true, will be issued later.

BPR'S MONTH-LONG EMBASSY OCCUPATION RESOLVED

Departure From Embassies

PA011828 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jun (AFP)--The 16 members of the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Bloc who were occupying the French Embassy and their comrades at the Venezuelan Embassy boarded a heavily guarded bus and left for the local airport shortly after 1200 noon today.

Release of French Hostages

PA011829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jun (AFP)--French Ambassador Michel Dondenne and five other embassy employees were released at 1210 a few moments ago.

End of Cathedral Occupation

PA031811 Paris AFP in Spanish 0128 GMT 3 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jun (AFP)--The United Popular Action Front (FAPU), which occupied the cathedral of San Salvador here yesterday [as received], evacuated the premises today. The group had carried out its action in support of the members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc who were occupying the French and Venezuelan embassies. The FAPU members decided on their own to end the occupation, realizing that their action was pointless once the occupation of the embassies had ended.

Asylum in Mexico

PA011605 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1522 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (LATIN)--It was reported here today that Mexico today offered political asylum to the 25 members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR). VENPRES, the official news agency, citing sources close to the negotiations in San Salvador, said that the BPR directorate had accepted the Mexican offer after Panama refused to grant them asylum.

Departure for Cuba

PA040052 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Salvadorans who had occupied the French and Venezuelan embassies in San Salvador and who on Friday abandoned them and travelled to Panama, left that country at dawn today for Cuba. The information was revealed here today by an official source close to the government who claimed to have proof that the 25 members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) left Panama at 0430 (0930 GMT) on a Panamanian Air Force plane. The report clears speculations in San Salvador, Panama and Mexico, as to the whereabouts of the BPR members. Mexico was mentioned as a possible stopover for the BPR members.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES SENDING TROOPS TO NICARAGUA

PA050013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Defense Ministry today denied that Guatemalan troops are fighting in Nicaragua in support of President Anastasio Somoza. "The Guatemalan Army has not intervened and will not intervene in the Nicaraguan crisis," the statement issued this afternoon notes. The Defense Ministry responded in this way to press reports attributed to the Sandinist National Liberation Front on the alleged participation of Guatemalan and Salvadoran soldiers in support of Somoza. It was stated that "the government of Guatemala respects the international principle of non intervention by a state in the affairs of another state."

MODERATE EARTHQUAKE FELT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

PA012019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1859 GMT 1 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalans were alarmed today, Friday, by an earth tremor registering 4 on the Mercalli Scale which was felt throughout the country. The Meteorological Observatory noted that the tremor was felt at 1110 (1710 GMT) and lasted 35 seconds. The earthquake's epicenter was placed at 140 km southeast of Guatemala City in the Pacific Ocean, off the coasts of Retalhuleu Province.

HONDURAS

PRESS SECRETARY DENIES HONDURAN TROOPS IN NICARAGUA

PA050252 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2223 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Herman Allan Padget, press secretary of the Honduran military junta, told ACAN-EFE today that there are no Honduran troops in Nicaragua supporting the National Guard of the president of that country, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. "There is not a single Honduran soldier fighting alongside the National Guard in Nicaragua and not a single man will be moved in that direction," he said. "The Honduran government maintains its neutral position regarding the domestic affairs of neighboring states, particularly Nicaragua's." Padget responded in this way to reports disseminated abroad which revealed that an invasion of Guatemalan, Salvadoran and Honduran troops had been directed toward Nicaragua to fight against the Sandinist guerrillas who are at war with Somoza's government.

Padget said: "No responsible source can prove with evidence and reliable actions that there are Honduran troops in Nicaragua." He said that if troops had been sent to Nicaragua, it would have had to have been done by sea, air or ground and nobody could attest to it, not even customs officials. He recalled a recent communique issued by the Honduran armed forces reiterating the neutrality of the government and the army regarding Nicaraguan affairs and added: "That position is maintained and will be maintanined." The press secretary affirmed that "the Honduran Army is not a mercenary army or an army for hire. Consequently, it does not surreptitiously send soldiers to neighboring countries to solve their problems."

He explained that Honduras' neutrality may be easily proven by the serious way in which it treats the Nicaraguan refugees and political exiles. "We have never handed over Sandinist guerrillas captured in our territory to the Nicaraguan Government," he noted, "and we have had men of the stature of German Pomares in our hands." Regarding this, he explained that the Honduran Supreme Court issued a writ in favor of Pomares while deciding if his arrest in Honduras was as a common criminal who entered the country armed or if it was of a political nature. The Supreme Court ruled that the latter applied and German Pomares was sent to Panama as a political exile. "Our neutrality is such," Padget added, "that the armed forces government is still analyzing if it is advisable or not to send an observer to the next Central American Defense Council meeting [CONDECA]."

The CONDECA meeting will soon be held somewhere in Central America. The active members--Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador--and the observers--Costa Rica and Honduras--have been invited to it. Costa Rica is an observer because it has no army. Honduras stopped being an active member in 1969, after the 100-hour war with El Salvador. Padget was even clearer, and said: "A few days ago the Honduran Government evacuated 24 Honduran students from the agriculture school in Rivas, Nicaragua, and this was done using a commercial airline, when it could have sent an air force plane." He added: "We do not want the presence of one of our military planes in Nicaragua to be interpreted as an intervention, even if this presence is justified by a humanitarian deed."

RATIONING BRINGS 'NEW' FUEL CRISIS

PA011642 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Tex] Tegucigalpa, 30 May (AFP)--Honduras began to experience a new fuel crisis today due to the rationing imposed by the Texaco refinery, the only one in the country, which is again pressuring the government to authorize a new increase in fuel prices. Commenting on this situation, the finance and public credit minister told AFP that blackmail is not the best means to negotiate since it goes against all negotiation. The official added that he was not sure if the refinery's pressures were real or fictitious but that he definitely does not agree with this type of procedure because the government should not be blackmailed by anyone. He said that instead of favoring a solution, these attitudes hinder a solution.

NICARAGUA

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ADDRESSES ANDEAN PACT LEADERS

PA042105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1940 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's Permanent Human Rights Commission (CPDH) has asked the chiefs of state of the Andean Pact countries to undertake a hemispheric action aimed at restoring peace in this country and establishing the necessary conditions so that the people can fully exercise their rights. "Encouraged by the solemn joint declaration recently issued in Cartagena by the chiefs of state of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela--which shows their concern over guaranteeing full respect for human rights as well as their willingness to sponsor a collective action aimed at putting an end to the war currently bleeding Nicaragua--we address the present message to them," the CPDH states.

The CPDH is a civilian organization which has not been recognized by the Nicaraguan Government. The document, which was released here today, also states that "The democratic nations of this hemisphere cannot continue impassively watching the speedy destruction of our nation, whose population--particularly its children and adolescents--fall by the dozen every day, victims of criminal attacks or confrontations in which the struggle is fratricidal and unequal." The CPDH reiterates that "our fields are being devastated and our few significant urban centers are being razed or paralyzed" as a result of the current armed conflict between the Sandinist guerrillas and National Guard troops.

In its note to the South American presidents, the CPDH adds that "we trust that as statesmen you will be able to hear above the din marking the armed sectors' struggle, the anguishing clamor of the Nicaraguan people who, decimated, impoverished and terrorized, are now turning to the brother peoples of this hemisphere and the world in search of solidarity and a prompt solution to their problem." Finally, the presidents are asked to use their influence before the United Nations so that the latter will immediately proceed to implement a resolution adopted last March, which will make it possible to verify the constant human rights violations that are taking place in Nicaragua.

PANAMANIAN AIR FORCE PLANE REPORTED IN COSTA RICA

PA042201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2040 GMT 4 May 79 PA

[Communique No 58 issued by the Legal and Public Relations Office of Nicaraguan National Guard presumably on 4 June 1979; read by National Guard spokesman in Managua--presumably live]

[Excerpt] National Guard intelligence sources indicate that today a Panamanian Air Force plance unloaded troops and equipment in the airport of Liberia, Costa Rica to reinforce the international brigade of communist mercenaries which is being fought in the offensive that the National Guard is successfully carrying out in the El Naranjo region to prevent them from returning to their sanctuary. The National Guard has encircled them in order to isolate the mercenaries of the communist brigade from their supply bases in Costa Rican territory and to then proceed to completely annihilate them. National Guard patrols have reduced their perimeter to 2 km. The presence of the Panamanian Air Force plane in Liberia, Costa Rica once again shows the direct intervention of the Panamanian Government in the communist mercenaries' invasion of our territory.

FSLN LEADER DANIEL ORTEGA REPORTS ON OPERATIONS

PA041602 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Message to the Nicaraguan people from Daniel Ortega Saaveora, member of the joint national leadership of the Sandinisi National Liberation Front sent from somewhere in Nicaragua--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] People of Nicaragua: It is with revolutionary pride that we report on the firm and determined progress of the Sandinist columns and squads in the cities and rural areas of the country. Today the insurrectional offensive is defining the end of the cowardly and brutal tyranny of the Somozas and the deserved victory of our people. The joint national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] reports that the heroic columns of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Battalion, led by Commandants Eden Pastora Gomez and Jose Valdivia Hidalgo, who have been fighting uninterruptedly for the past 140 hours, yesterday repulsed the 17th attack by the land, air and sea forces of the Somozist guard. The Sandinist fighters proceeded to evict the enemy, which had been transported in armored cars and helicopters, from its positions. As a result of defensive and countering operations the Somozist guard suffered over 46 casualties; the Sandinist forces reported 1 dead and 7 wounded, the most violent fighting has been in the hills of El Naranjo and on hill 155 in Miraflores.

There were seven M-16 rifles, [words indistinct] knapsacks and documents recovered. Last night Sandinist squads captured the hills of El Ostional, inflicting over 20 casualties on the Somozist guard, and launched an offensive against the Somozist guard's position in the town of El Ostional. The repulsing of the Somozist military (?operation) in the rivals isthmian front evidences the weakness of the tyranny's army which has crashed against the strength of the Sandinist forces. The revolutionary offensive has been strengthened with the defeat of the tryanny on the El Naranjo front, thus bringing closer the end of Somozist domination.

The offensive undertaken yesterday by the heroes of Veracruz, Aracelli Perez and Carlos Manuel Jarquin columns in Chinandega Department, the Western Rigoberto Lopez Perez Front, have dealt the dictatorship another death blow. The comrades who are comanding the western front, Noel, Camilo and Carolina, report activities favorable to the revolutionary forces in the outlying areas of the city. They also report the seizure of the Somozist garrison in (?Chichigalpa) and El Ingenio. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 1833 GMT on 4 June reports the FSLN announcement that "the city of Leon is in the hands of the rebels." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1935 GMT on 4 June covers the fighting underway in Leon which is continuing throughout "almost the entire city." It also reports that fighting in Rivas Department, close to the Costa Rican border, according to a National Guard Spokesman, has stopped and the city is back to normal "and everyone is working as usual." Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 2009 GMT on 4 June carries a report by a LA PRENSA newsman that "the FSLN had retaken Hill 155 (near the southern border) in a counteroffensive." The same source indicates "that Somoza is trying to buy weapons" and that he obtained 10 C-28 planes in Miami which are about to arrive in the country." Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 2138 GMT on 4 June reports on a monitored transmission from Radiofusora Nacional, the Nicaraguan Government station, "that in the past few hours more than 2,000 national guardsmen have reached the vicinity of El Ostional, 10 km from the Costa Rican border." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0100 GMT on 5 June reports that heavy fighting is underway in Managua, despite the fact that information is difficult to verify given the "paralysis" of the Nicaraguan capital "because the strike (has) closed all businesses."]

STRIKES ALMOST COMPLETELY PARALYZE MANAGUA

PA041452 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1414 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Last night Managua was calm and quiet after having undergone many days of street violence and shootings. The paralyzation of activities in Managua is almost complete in the first day of the general strike. The reports we have obtained from newsmen covering the general strike revewal that buses are not running, which was not the case in the previous strikes in January and September 1978 when buses continued running. Schools are also not operating. The only buses running are those serving the Primero de Febrero School which is a school for the children of National Guard personnel. This is the only school operating. There was little traffic in the city early this morning during the rush hour. Managua has advanced its time in relation to the rest of Central America.

These are the first reports after a quiet night in Managua. Some sporadic shots were heard but everything was relatively calm. The impression this morning in Managua, based on what could be seen is that the strike is effective.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1525 GMT on 4 June reports on the situation in Managua, saying that "Managua's traffic is paralyzed today, on the first day of a general strike, but thousands of persons walked to their jobs, ignoring the Sandinist National Liberation Front's call for a strike." AFP also reports that "according to several observers, the possibilities for success seem limited because the private sector is not fully participating in this strike." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 4 June broadcasts reports that the FSLN has issued a bulletin claiming that the call for a general strike "has been a complete success." Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2133 GMT on 4 June carries a report that the Nicaraguan Government is urging all owners of mass transportation to resume operation tomorrow (5 June) "because otherwise the state will take charge of public transportation."]

FSLN LEADER CALLS FOR 'TOTAL INSURRECTION'

PA042045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] El Naranjo, Nicaragua, 4 Jun (AFP)--Eden Pastora, commander of the Sandinist forces which are fighting in the southern part of Nicaragua, said here today during an interview held near El Naranjo, in Nicaraguan territory, that Gen Anastasio Somoza knows that he has lost the battle and that from today his hours are numbered. Pastora, who headed the attack on the Managua National Palace in August of last year, was interviewed by journalist Lorena Chavarria. He told her that the Sandinists control an area of more than 100 sq km, which they have declared to be the free territory of Nicaragua.

Pastora, wearing fatigues with a Belgian machinegun and two grenades slung over his shoulders, said that the Sandinists are currently advancing on the southern, northern and Atlantic fronts. We are now marching toward Ostional (some 2 km north of Naranjo) in order to consolidate our forces there, and then we will continue on to Rivas, Pastora said. This is a part of the nationwide offensive which begins today, Monday, and which will take us to Managua, the Sandinist commander said emphatically.

Somoza, Pastora added, has several options. One of them would be to massacre a portion of the people and then to leave, but we ask him not to kill more people, to relinquish command and leave before we capture him, Pastora said. The Sandinist leader expressed doubts that the Central American members of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] will decide to give military support to Somoza. He noted that the United States is no longer supporting the Nicaraguan president as before. Pastora described Somoza's charges that the Sandinists are using Costa Rican territory as their base of operations as ridiculous and invited the OAS delegates to visit what he called the free territory of Nicaragua.

Asked about casualties sustained in the past few days, Pastora said that 4 guerrillas were killed and 17 injured in the defense of a hill. In the same skirmishes, the National Guard (the Nicaraguan Army) had 66 killed and a much greater number injured, Pastora added. Our morale is very high, he concluded. We have excellent weapons and we want to tell the Nicaraguans that they will only have to endure Somoza for a very few more days. Now, let bridges and military garrisons be blown up throughout the country, let there be a total insurrection, Commander Cero [Eden Pastora] said.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS RADIO SANDINO TRANSMISSIONS

PA050107 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0035 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jun (LATIN)--The government has reported that bus service, which was interrupted today by the general strike called by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], will be reestablished tomorrow. In a communique broadcast this afternoon by the domestic service network, the authorities said that all kinds of appropriate measures were adopted to reestablish rural and urban bus service. In the same broadcast, a communique was read from the National Radio Broadcasting Directorate which included a protest over what was labeled as a violation of Nicaraguan airspace by the clandestine Radio Sandino operated by the FSLN. The second communique said that the guerrilla radio station is broadcasting from Costa Rica.

SEVENTY FORMER PRISONERS TO DEPART FOR U.S. 6 JUNE

PA042133 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Some 70 persons, imprisoned for antirevolutionary crimes in Cuba and pardoned by this government, will leave for Miami on Wednesday. These persons were released as part of the agreements reached with the Committee of 75 of the Cuban community abroad. This information was released to Radio Havana Cuba by Rev Jose Reyes, chairman of the Committee of 75. Reyes said that the Cuban Government is fulfilling to the letter the agreements reached during talks held in Havana with representatives of the Cuban community abroad.

The Cuban Government is honoring the agreements reached during our talks, the president of the Committee of 75 said when referring to the liberation of prisoners, the trips to Cuba of thousands of members of the Cuban community abroad and the reunion of families. Jose Reyes said that delegations of workers, businessmen, industrialists, intellectuals and artists of the Cuban community abroad have come to Cuba. He added that next July the second group of the Victorio Maceo Brigade, made up of minors who were taken abroad by their families, will come to Cuba.

HART MEETS WITH EXILE INTELLECTUALS

FL041732 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart, minister of culture, has met with a group of intellectuals from the Cuban community abroad. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples located in Havana City. The group--which for the most part was made up of literary critics, literature teachers, university professors, plastic artists, actors and musicians--was organized by the magazine (AREITO) which is published in New York and is headed by (Lourdes Cassals). The people attending the meeting pointed to the unavoidable need to continue recovering and maintaining the values of our national and Latin American identity as expressions of the personality of the so-called ethnic minorities which live in the United States. At the meeting Minister Hart and the intellectual group from the Cuban community abroad studied the possibilities which the dialog presents in improving understanding in the cultural language between the two communities. In his farewell remarks Hart said that the meeting was a positive and encouraging experience.

LEVI FARAH RECEIVED BY ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

FL041506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Levi Farah, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Construction, was received in Algiers, capital of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, by Chadli Bendjedid, president of that nation. At the meeting Bendjedid reiterated Algeria's determination to work for a successful sixth nonalined summit, which will be held in Havana in September 1979. The Algerian leader also sent a greetings message to Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and first secretary of the PCC, and Raul Castro, first vice president of the Council of State and second secretary of the PCC. The top Algerian leader was also interested in the results obtained by Levi Farah during his visit to Algeria, which ended on Saturday 2 June, during which time a mixed committee on intergovernmental cooperation was established.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL041151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The foreign ministers of Cuba and Syria, Isidoro Malmierca and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, have begun the official talks in Damascus, the Syrian capital. Yesterday the Cuban foreign minister arrived in that country from the FRG. At the meeting the two sides studied aspects relating to preparations for the nonalined countries coordinating bureau meeting which will be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The two foreign ministers also discussed topics on the sixth summit conference which will be held in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The two foreign ministers also discussed topics on the sixth summit conference which will be held in September, the situation in the Middle East and strengthening bilateral relations.

Meeting With President al-Asad

JN041719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1330 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Cuban Ambassador in Damascus Arturo Orozco Barber attended. The Cuban minister conveyed the greetings of President Fidel Castro and the Cuban leadership to President al-Asad. They also discussed the preparations underway for the nonalined summit conference to be held in Havana next September. They emphasized the need to exert all efforts to render the conference successful, to consolidate and entrench the principles and values of the nonalined movement and to give strong support to the just causes of the world, particularly that of the Palestinian Arab people and that of the struggling peoples in Southern Africa. In this connection, President al-Asad said: We in Syria will, together with our Arab brethren, put forth every effort to make the conference reach the best possible results. He emphasized the need to adhere to the nonalined summit conference resolutions. At the end of the meeting, President al-Asad asked the Cuban minister to convey his greetings to President Castro and to the friendly Cuban people.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

FL042223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2210 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation consisting of Timotej Hill and (Jaroslav Jarni), director and deputy director, respectively, of the Standardization and Measurement Office, has returned home from a visit to Cuba. Before the departure, Timotej Hill and Ramon Darias, minister-president of the State Committee for Standardization, signed a protocol on the visit.

SUPPLIES SENT FOR ST VINCENT RELIEF CENTERS

FL041957 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has joined other Caribbean and international governments in sending emergency supplies to St Vincent where the La Soufriere volcano had 20 explosive eruptions between April 13th and 25th. A Cuban vessel has landed 1,041 cartons of condensed milk for the 65 relief centers which are housing Vincentians who have been removed from the towns and villages within a 10-mile radius of the volcano. The supplies have come 1 week after Premier Milton Cato's government was criticized for refusing Cuba's offer to send a team of medical personnel to the island to help in the relief centers. According to a spokesman of the St Vincentian Government, the refusal was based on the fact that [words indistinct] foreign doctors were concerned. Meanwhile, the volcano continues its quiet phase. Heavy rains, particularly in the Soufriere mountains, over the past 2 weeks have made observation of the crater difficult. However, [words indistinct] activity is now being recorded.

BRAZIL OFFERS GASOHOL PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE

FL012332 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Brazil today officially offered the necessary assistance to the Dominican Republic to develop a national gasohol production plan, a fuel obtained from a mixture of sugarcane and gasoline. The Brazilian ambassador to this country, Celso Diniz delivered the offer today to Dominican President Antonio Guzman. The diplomat said that the Dominican president is aware of the problem which higher oil prices represent for oil-importing countries. The Brazilian ambassador said the use of gasohol in vehicles is a reality in his country and that it could be used in the Dominican Republic.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FAVORS RETURN OF TRUJILLO'S SON

FL020044 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The presence of some of the Trujillos in this country represents a threat to the peace of the Dominican people, according to the attorney general of the republic. Dr Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo said, however, that he is not opposed to the return of the Trujillo family since that is a question of political order. The maximum representative of justice in this country specifically pointed out that the presence in the Dominican Republic of the youngest son of the tyrant Rafael Leonidas Trujillo represents a threat to the peace which the people now enjoy. Fernandez Naranjo said that Radhames Trujillo has financial power and many friends in this country, adding that he could take advantage of this to organize a political party. Fernandez Naranjo indicated that (Georgie Trujillo), who worked as a mechanic with the ill-fated and extinct Military Intelligence Service (SIM), was allowed to enter the national territory a few days ago.

PQD FAVORS U.S.-STYLE DEMOCRACY

FL042336 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD) has declared that his party will struggle for the establishment of a democracy in this country in the style of that of the United State of America. (Juan Manuel Taveras) said that U.S. democracy is based on a true rule of law and equal opportunity. He explained that in a society where true rule of law exists, the man who works more earns more and has the opportunity to accumulate savings and such savings can reach the point where he can pay for the work of others. (Taveras) denied that he was advocating an imitation in this country of the corrupt U.S. society with its drugs, gangsterism and an institutionalized Mafia.

ANTI-SOMOZA DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED

FL050119 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The police have reported the arrest of 52 persons charged with disturbing the peace in the Dominican Republic. The arrests were made in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy where the group was preparing to mount a picket protesting the situation currently being experienced by the Central American country where the National Guard and Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] are waging fierce fighting. The arrested persons will be prosecuted for disturbing the peace, police spokesman Maj (Descartes Perez) said. The police will not allow any person to disturb the peace, the chief of public relations added.

CARICOM DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR CARIFESTA PREPARATIONS

FL021746 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 79 FL

[Text] An advisory mission of the Caribbean Community--CARICOM--arrived in Havana within the past few hours. The delegation will examine with the National Committee for the Caribbean Arts Festival the preparations being made in our country for the holding of Carifesta 79. During its stay in Cuba, the delegation will visit places of historical and cultural interest and Santiago de Cuba which is the secondary [to Havana] host city for Carifesta 79. The CARICOM officials were welcomed at the airport by Julio Garcia Espinosa, vice minister of culture and chairman of the National Carifesta Committee.

BAHAMAS

SHAH TO REMAIN HERE 'FOR SOME TIME'

WA022007 London REUTER in English 1817 GMT 2 Jun 79 WA

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, June 2, REUTER--The exiled shah of Iran will not be going to Mexico and will be staying in the Bahamas for some time, his spokesman said today. Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda told a press conference in Mexico yesterday that the shah had been granted a tourist visa to visit the country and would be picking it up from the local consul. "You'd better call the Mexicans and find out what they're talking about because we're going to be here for a while yet," the spokesman said. "We've been getting similar reports from all over, but we know they're not originating here. Sorry I can't comment further, but I think I'd just be complicating matters."

The shah arrived in the Bahamas on March 30 from Morocco and has lived in a heavily guarded private home on Paradise Island. Police guards said earlier this week that he would be leaving yesterday, but the guard was still in place today. Two of the shah's children are in Palm Springs, California, at the home of former U.S. Ambassador to Britain Walter Annenberg. Airport sources said they left Nassau last Saturday.

DOMINICA

JOHN SAYS DEMONSTRATIONS PART OF COUP ATTEMPT

FL041946 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Dominica's Prime Minister Patrick John has said that last Tuesday's demonstrations which left two persons dead and (many) injured were part of a move to stage a coup against his government. In a nationwide address today, Mr John charged the coup had been designed by the official opposition Dominica Freedom Party along with the Civil Service Association and a number of opposition-backed organizations. He added that the country had only been saved from a bloodbath because he and two other government ministers had arrived late for the Parliamentary seating at which two controversial bills came up. The Dominican Prime Minister went on to warn that the country could not afford actions like that which led to the overthrow of the Eric Gairy dictatorship in Grenada in March. At the same time, he said his government was not going to resign. Mr John questioned the haste in seeking to remove the government from power now as he said there was bound to be a general election in some 11 months time.